

Appendix table 1-29

First-time entry rates into university-level education in OECD countries, by sex: 2008

(Percent)

Country	Both sexes	Male	Female
United States	64	57	72
OECD average ^a	56	50	63
Australia	87	76	99
Poland	83	76	90
Portugal	81	71	92
Iceland	73	54	94
Slovak Republic	72	59	86
New Zealand	72	60	84
Norway	71	57	86
Korea	71	72	70
Finland	70	61	79
Sweden	65	53	78
Netherlands	62	57	67
Denmark	59	46	73
United Kingdom	57	50	64
Hungary	57	52	62
Czech Republic	57	50	65
Italy	51	43	60
Austria	50	44	56
Japan	48	54	42
Ireland	46	43	49
Chile	45	42	49
Greece	42	33	53
Spain	41	35	48
Switzerland	38	37	39
Germany	36	36	37
Mexico	34	34	34
Belgium	31	29	32
Turkey	30	32	28
Luxembourg	25	25	25

OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

^aBased on OECD countries with available data.

NOTES: According to OECD, university-level education provides education that is largely theoretical and is intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry to advanced research programs and professions with high-skill requirements. Entry into these programs normally requires successful completion of upper secondary education (e.g., high school); admission is competitive in most cases. Minimum cumulative theoretical duration at this level is 3 years of full-time enrollment. OECD calculates entry rates by dividing number of first-time entrants of specific age in each type of tertiary program by total population in corresponding age group and then adding results for each single year of age. Mismatches between coverage of population data and student/graduate data mean participation/graduation rates for countries that are net exporters of students may be underestimated and countries that are net importers may be overestimated.

SOURCE: OECD, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators 2010* (2010).*Science and Engineering Indicators 2012*